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NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary of Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31, 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Director, Charting and Geodetic Services (N/CG22), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

CAUTION
CHANGES in BUOYAGE
Mariners are advised that authorized aids to navigation are being changed to conform to maritime standards of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities Maritime Buoyage System, Region B. Significant changes are: black port hand buoys to green, black and white vertically striped buoys to red and white vertically striped buoys, and lateral lights from white to red or green as appropriate. Changes to aids to navigation will be announced in the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center's weekly Notice to Mariners and the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Formerly C&GS 8102 1st Ed. June 1920 C 1918-197

FISHERY LIMIT
Fishery limit is the limit of the State of Alaska's fishery management authority (except for shellfish in accordance with Section 306(d) of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act), which may not extend beyond the territorial sea.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

NOAA

UNITED STATES – CANADA

ALASKA – SOUTHEAST COAST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

HECATE STRAIT TO ETOLIN ISLAND
INCLUDING
BEHM AND PORTLAND CANALS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:229,276 at Lat. 55°
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER IN U.S. TERRITORY
AT LOWEST NORMAL TIDES IN CANADIAN TERRITORY

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HEIGHTS
Elevations of rocks and lights are in feet above Mean High Water.
Contour values and summit elevations refer to Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Charting and Geodesic Services with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey, and Canadian Hydrographic Service.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.253" southward and 6.039" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Defense Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
(Accurate location) ⊕(Approximate location)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.
See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on chart. See Notice to Mariners.

LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

COLREGS: 80 1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972
The entire area of this chart lies seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7960 ..... 79,600 Microseconds
5990 ..... 59,900 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designations)
M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary
EXAMPLE: 7960-X

RATES ON THIS CHART
7960-X 7960-Y
5990-X 5990-Y 5990-Z

The Loran-C lines of position overprinted on this chart have been prepared for use with ground wave signals and are presently compensated only for theoretical propagation delays which have not yet been verified by observed data. Mariners are cautioned not to rely entirely on the lattices in inshore waters. Skywave corrections are not provided.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS
The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.
Ketchikan WXJ-26 162.55 MHz
Wrangell WXJ-83 162.40 MHz

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Extreme magnetic disturbance exists in the vicinity of Lowe Inlet. Deviations observed should be verified.
Extreme magnetic disturbance exists in the vicinity of Clarence Strait. Deviations observed should be verified.
Numerous local magnetic disturbances exist in Tolmie Channel. Deviations observed should be verified.
Extreme magnetic disturbance exists in the vicinity of Portland Canal. Deviations observed should be verified.

DIXON ENTRANCE

LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

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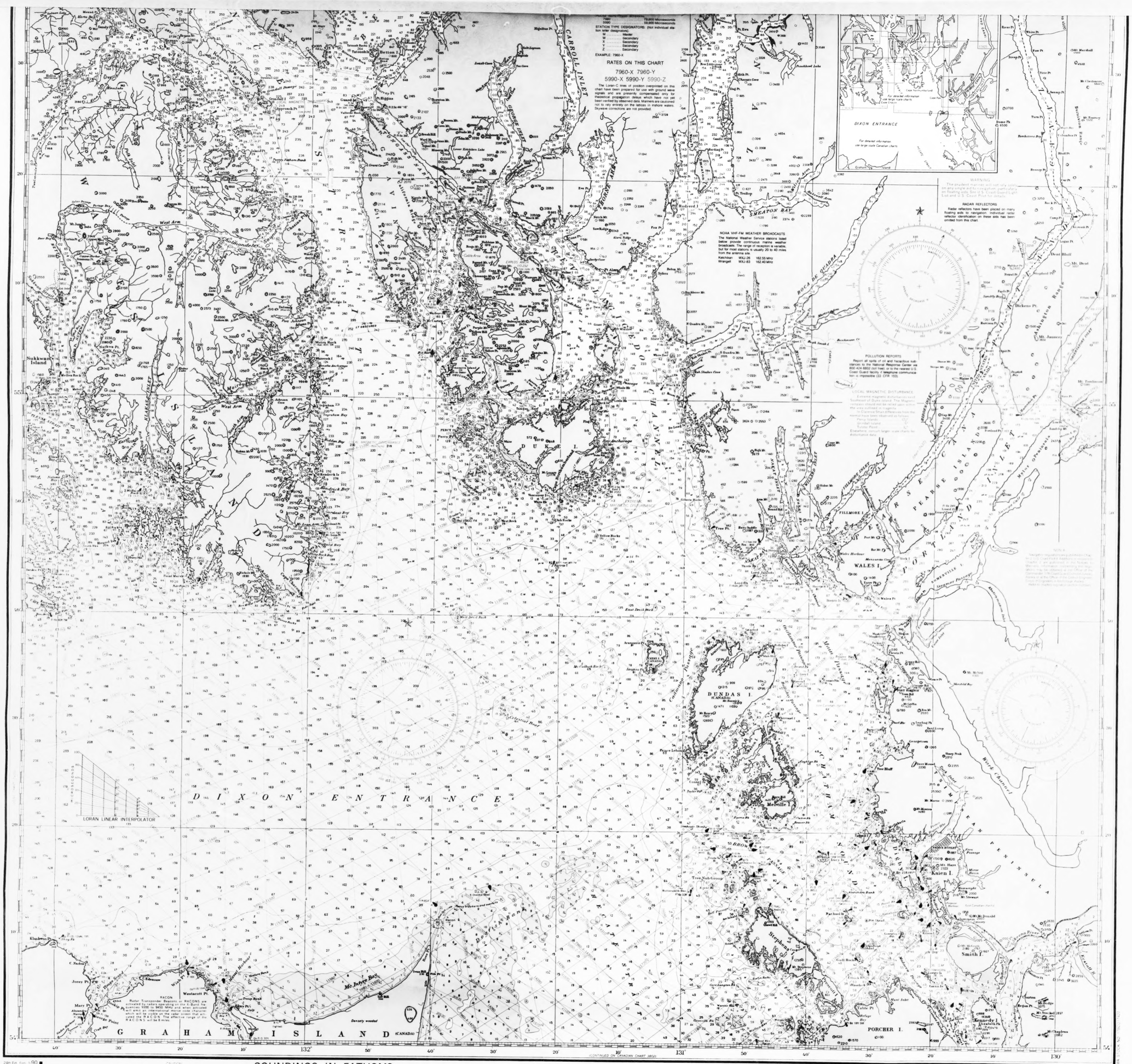
RATES ON THIS CHART
7960-X 7960-Y
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DIXON ENTRANCE
For detailed information see large scale Canadian charts
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LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR
RACON
Radar Transponder Beacons or RACONS are activated by radars operating on the X-Band frequency. When a RACON is triggered, the radar will emit an identification Morse code signal which will be visible on the radar screen that activated the RACON. The effective range of the RACONS will be 5 miles.
DIXON ENTRANCE
GRAHAM ISLAND (CANADA)
DUNDAS I. (CANADA)
PRINCE OF WALES I.
KUIOMI I.
KAIEN I.
SMITH I.
PORCHER I.
WALES I.
FILLMORE
Sukkwan Island
Melville
Tree Nob Group
Stephens I.
Kennedy I.
Mt. Jaumere
Mt. Dent
Mt. Tomlinson
Mt. Chapleau
Mt. Marshall
Mt. Clarkmore
Mt. Tremayne
Mt. McNeil
Mt. Morse
Mt. Hays
Mt. Stewart
Mt. McDonald
Mt. McLeod
Mt. Hodge
Mt. Newbold
Mt. Chapleau
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(CONTINUED ON CANADIAN CHART 3850)

24th Ed., Feb. 1990 ■

17420

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION: This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, the Canadian Ministry of Transport and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

(Hecate Strait to Etolin I.)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS. SCALE 1:229,376

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